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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Labor unions and confederations  
were once hailed as the saviors of  
the laboring man. These institutions  
proceeded to direct their energy to  
better the condition not of labor,  
but of a certain class of laborers.  
The Negro laborer was not among  
that class. These organizations are  
rapidly becoming a menace not  
only to the progress of the Negro  
race but to that of civilization itself.  
This must be the ultimate fate of  
all institutions that permit discrimina-  
tion to sit as a counselor in their  
deliberations. Even great democracy  
itself can make these to endure the  
destruction of time if discrimination  
is allowed to sit in its councils.

The steel strike in America and  
the railroad strike in England will  
expose to the world the utter selfish-  
ness of these labor organizations.  
The same spirit that prompted labor  
organizations to discriminate  
against the Negro will when fully  
developed cause them to discriminate  
in their own behalf against the in-  
terest of the remainder of the civil-  
ized world. The spirit of discrimina-  
tions and selfishness which was  
not molested in its early stages has  
now so grown that it threatens to  
destroy the very existence of or-  
ganized society. Verily, the spirit  
which prompts racial discrimination  
and permits lynchings should be  
throttled in its infancy if Western  
civilization hopes to perpetuate its  
existence.

## "LET US FACE THE FACTS."

Last week we quoted and comment-  
ed editorially on an article that ap-  
peared some time ago in a St. Louis  
paper telling what the Negro wants.  
The article was written by Dr. El-  
mer J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer  
of Howard University, Washington,  
D. C. We considered it a temperate,  
lucid and concise statement of those  
things which our people deem neces-  
sary to make these so contended citi-  
zens. We also quoted last week in  
our Mirror of Public Opinion the  
following article from the Southern  
Weekman, by Isaac Fisher. It is  
so full of truth that we reprint it  
here to emphasize it and to give  
it wider publicity. He says:

"If the Negro secures the adoption  
of his maximum program of progress,  
it will be when and because public  
opinion adopts it for him. If a city  
in the South or in the North makes  
life more cheerful and hopeful for  
the Negro, it is because the public  
opinion of that place demands it. If  
a State gives better protection to  
the Negro than elsewhere, it will  
be when and because public opin-  
ion demands it; if mob rule is sup-  
eradded by the reign of law, it will  
be when and because public opinion  
demands it. If the highest privileges  
of manhood in this country are given  
to the Negro, it will be when the  
public opinion of the nation decides  
that it must be so. Legislatures,  
Congress, municipal and public ser-  
vice corporations are but instruments  
of the public will, moving when and  
as the public opinion commands. The  
case of the American Negro, then,  
must be decided before the law, not  
public opinion in the South, in the  
North, in the East, in the West. It  
must be decided, first of all, by the  
life of the Negro; by his patriotism;  
by his economic, intellectual, and  
moral contributions to American life;  
by his direct conduct; by a patience  
which must, at last, bring influence  
and caste to a nation. And with  
these as the background, the Negro's  
case must be pleaded by the written  
and oral word from his own race  
and from those of the white race  
who may be inclined to help him—  
pleaded in season and out of season  
before the conscience and the intel-  
ligence of the American people."

It is quite obvious that this writer  
has a clear vision as well as great  
wisdom. He points the way, and in  
our opinion, the only way, by which  
our complaints and grievances in this  
country may be finally cured. Dr.  
Scott, out of his wide experience and  
close observation, ably stated the  
case here in the long rugged road  
by which the remedy is to be applied  
and the cure accomplished.

We fail to pay the necessary at-  
tention to how fashions are stand-  
ardized. Universal adoption made  
"fashion" the correct dress for  
men. In this age of high prices  
we would not down as a hero, the  
man who could fashion a neat look-  
ing overall dress suit and a "brogan"  
shoe on the regular last which would  
not rise in price because of their  
shapes and style. We would guaran-  
tee that they'd become the fash-  
ion readily.

Let a man govern himself in big  
as well as in little things and he  
will be happy on raw claims and  
water; but taken away from him a  
village in his government and feed  
him on food fit for kings and dress  
him in silks and satins and you  
will be unable to relieve his discon-  
tent. A vote in the government is  
an essential condition to the happi-  
ness of the human family. The Negro  
is conceded to be a member of  
that family.

## THE MONSTER.

I am a huge monster—the chief disturber and mis-  
chief maker among the nations of the earth. I hate  
PEACE and love TURMOIL. I have been in every war  
since the world began and worked on every battlefield, I  
made them fierce. HATE is my twin brother and JEAL-  
OUSY is my elder sister. We, with the aid of GREED  
and MIGHT, threw the whole world into relentless, heart-  
less war; we made it the bitterest, bloodiest conflict in all  
history. I am particularly proud of that job, it caused  
so much misery and suffering; besides, it showed my power  
and my control over the affairs and destinies of men  
when I can get a little assistance. GREED, MALICE and  
MIGHT are my chief allies, I glory in them. I dwell in the  
hearts of men every where—in palace and hovel, in church  
and state. Some men try to avoid me, others will not.  
I have sat at every peace table since war began; it is there  
that I get in some of my best work and fix things my way  
for years to come. I recently sat at Versailles with the  
rulers of the earth; I was at every meeting. I influenced  
the final covenant drawn up there; I am still at work on  
that job in all the capitals of the world—in press and on  
platform. I am on every side of every question wherein  
the relation of race to race is involved, save on the sides of  
RIGHT and JUSTICE—I often taint JUSTICE.

I influence EDUCATION and RELIGION, even though  
they are my most dangerous and deadly foes. I hate them.  
For centuries they have sought to drive me from the face  
of the earth, but I am firmly entrenched, men pay them  
little heed, and my onward march is but slightly retarded.  
I know no race or nation—Jew and Gentile, Christian and  
Pagan, all embrace me. I intensely hate the Sermon on  
the Mount. I do all within my power to keep it out of the  
ears and the hearts of men. I hate the Humble Nazarene,  
who gave it utterance. I was at His trial and fomented  
and influenced the mob against Him. I assisted in His  
crucifixion. I do not believe in the Fatherhood of God  
and the Brotherhood of Man; I blind the eyes of men and  
give them hearts of stone that they may be in accord with  
me. I defy the Golden Rule—little heed give I the Ten  
Commandments. I have persecuted the Jews in Russia  
since time immemorial, I caused the Turks to massacre  
thousands of Armenians—defenseless men, women and  
children. I hold ten million Negroes back in enlightened  
U. S. A., I curtail their rights and deny them justice almost  
everywhere.

I incite race riots, gather mobs and encourage lynch-  
ings, I give them force and make them cruel and heartless.  
I coined the words, "sheeney," "dago," "chink," and "nig-  
ger." I defy the laws of God and man. I am the instru-  
ment of the Devil, I was conceived in Hell—I AM RACE  
PREJUDICE!

The following item by the Associated Negro Press shows  
a thoughtlessness of our people in that section of Georgia which  
in its consequences is criminal.

Athens, Ga., Oct. 2.—Negroes at a mass meeting  
near Lexington, Ga., have passed resolutions endorsing  
the action of whites in lynching Obe Cox, Negro, ac-  
cused of attacking and murdering the wife of a white  
farmer. At the time of the crime the Negro was under  
indictment for an attack upon a Negro woman. He is  
said to have confessed both crimes.

There is no reason why lynching in any form of any man,  
for any offense should be even condoned and to endorse such  
a procedure seems to us the height of the ridiculous.

We spend countless hours of labor and thought and strive  
in action and utterance continually to impress upon the minds  
of those in power who are clean of heart and unbiased in actions,  
the necessity for the abolition of this evil, the scourge of Ameri-  
ca. And to find some of our own who suffer most from this  
evil, endorsing it is almost unbelievable.

We do not want lawlessness. We want above all things  
that the Law should prevail in every case. There never has  
been and never will be a time when men by endorsing such  
brutality and disregard for law can do other than undermine the  
foundations of civilized government.

We realize that this man was a criminal of the basest sort  
and we have no excuse to make for any criminal black or  
white. We do know however, that there is a law for such  
criminals. We do know that our judges and juries are chosen  
and maintained for just such characters as this. Why not  
rather allow them to exercise their offices? We blush for men  
who are so thoughtless.

In such a time as this the Race not only needs, but must  
have men who by their every act and utterance, cry out against  
lawlessness. Every influence must be brought to bear in order  
that public Opinion, which makes or renders useless every sys-  
tem for masses of people, shall turn against lawlessness of the  
mob and force men back to the paths of dignity and order.  
There must be no more such thoughtlessness. It is as criminal  
as the action of that lynching party. All Negro men must help.  
But if any Negro feels that in his lack of confidence in himself  
he cannot help, for the love of ten millions who do not think as  
he does, let him keep his mouth shut and refuse to hinder.

## THE MORAL PROGRESS OF THE RACE

It would require little argument to convince a fair minded person that  
the moral development of the Negro race has not kept pace with his men-  
tal and material progress. It must also be conceded that little effort has  
been shown by Negro leaders to stress the absolute necessity of this phase  
of race development. A careful diagnosis of racial troubles will show that  
these race clashes for which the Negro is responsible can be traced either  
directly or indirectly to alleged moral depravity on the part of some offend-  
ing member of the race. It is an unwritten law that a people must rise in the  
moral scale in direct proportion as their liberty and freedom of conduct  
increases. When every man is permitted to pursue the course of behavior  
most desirable to himself so long as he does not intrude upon the rights  
of his fellow man he becomes morally responsible for his behavior. We  
do not hesitate to suggest that it is perhaps due to the Negro's moral  
status far more than to his mental capacity that he is classed as an inferi-  
or in the human family.

Furthermore this same moral depravity is the only tenable argument  
that can be produced against the assimilation of the Negro into American  
life. It is not our purpose to discuss the merits or demerits of this claim  
against the Negro. We do hold, however, that if it were true, it was a  
grievous fault and grievously has he answered it.

This charge has aroused greater enmity against the Negro than cen-  
turies of industrial effort will be able to efface. Let us inaugurate a general  
moral house cleaning. We suggest this not because we find fault with  
the work of the church, but because we feel that the able assistance of every  
organized institution among our people is required to accomplish the work  
so much needed to be done. Immorality and dissipation are making serious  
inroads upon the health, energy and progress of our people. This condition  
must be improved immediately or dire results will threaten our very exis-  
tence.

## MOB VIOLENCE.

Asks America is shocked and humiliated by the activities of the mob.  
This time one of her fair western cities, Omaha, has her otherwise untarn-  
ished reputation shrouded in shame.

Even if it be conceded that the provocation was great, yet the utter dis-  
regard of this mob for constituted authority and public property, is a  
fact that shakes organized society to the very depths of its foundation.

The rapid increase in the number and violence of mobs in this country  
is such as to cause the gravest concern. Those who think the mob will con-  
fine its activities to Negro victims only delude themselves. Mob violence is  
not only a form of anarchy but is highly contagious. Eventually it will

respect neither color nor station in life.

The very nature of such crimes render the local authorities incompetent  
to deal successfully with them, since they are regarded generally as an  
outburst of public indignation. Such being the case the members of these  
mobs are comparatively immune from prosecution. Even if mob violence con-  
fined its activities to the punishment of criminals known to be guilty or  
even supposed to be guilty it could not be tolerated but it might be understood.  
This, however, is never the case. Numbers of innocent persons are swept  
into eternity and thousands of dollars worth of valuable property wantonly  
destroyed for no cause other than to satiate the desire of the mob for blood  
and destruction. If America be unable to rid herself of this scourge and  
protect her citizens against such repeated outrages upon any class of them,  
the future of this grand Republic can be predicted without the assistance  
of the astrologer.

THE IMPROVED ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS TOWARD THE  
NEGRO RACE.

The present acute form, the race question has assumed presents a  
condition that requires great diplomacy on the part of those who assist ma-  
terially in the formation of public opinion.

To what extent the press is responsible for the present high tension  
between the two races is difficult to say. Generally, however, it is conceded  
that both the white and Negro presses have contributed very largely to this  
condition. It is a fact worthy of remark that the leading newspapers and  
magazines have assumed a more friendly attitude toward the Negro race.  
They have one and all declared in no uncertain terms against mob-violence.  
Many have gone so far as to assert that race discrimination and oppression  
is not only undemocratic but contrary to both the letter and spirit of Ameri-  
can institutions and traditions.

This has for a number of years been the doctrine advanced by the  
most learned writers on economic and social conditions in America.

The following is an extract from a treatise on sociology compiled by Pro-  
fessor Wolf of Texas University. It is a fine sample of the wholesome  
attitude assumed by such writers both North and South. Professor Wolf  
says: "It is no small thing that the illiteracy of the Negro males of voting  
age has been reduced in the Southern States from 88 per cent in 1870 to  
37.2 per cent in 1910; and yet it is only when we turn to the more intima-  
te victories, here and there, of individual men and women that we get the  
full measure of the Negro's promise. Nor would I be disposed to seek  
that promise in the rare and exceptional attainments of genius. Neither in  
the marked reduction of the illiteracy of the masses nor in the marked dis-  
tinction of such artists as Tanner or Dunbar or such leaders as Washing-  
ton, Grant, and Walker can we seek the sure evidences of peoples' es-  
sential progress. All promise and all attainment are worth while, but the  
only adequate measure of social efficiency and the only ultimate test of es-  
sential racial progress lies in the capacity to create the home; and it is in  
the successful achievement of the idea and the institution of the family,  
as accepted and honored under the conditions of western civilization, that  
we are to seek the real criterion of Negro progress."

For the very reason that the test is so severe—and yet so instinctively  
American—the weaknesses of the race will seem conspicuous and formid-  
able. American society, as a whole, stands not unscathed in the white light  
of its own ideal. The heritage of the Negro—his heritage from slavery and  
from the darker age which preceded slavery—has given him but small  
equipment for the achievement of this task. And yet the Negro's home  
exists. That its existence is, in many cases, but a naive pretense, that  
Negro life often proceeds upon its way with a disregard—partly immoral,  
partly non-moral of our accepted marital conditions, is evident enough.  
And yet those who would observe broadly and closely will find a patiently  
and persistently increasing number of true families and real homes, a  
number far in excess of the popular estimate, homes in which with intel-  
ligence, probity, industry, and an admirable simplicity, the man and the  
woman are creating our fundamental institution. Scores of such homes,  
in some cases hundreds, in numbers of our American communities—exist  
for those who will try to find them and will try, sympathetically, to know  
them. But one of the tragic elements of our situation lies in the fact  
that of this most honorable and most hopeful aspect of Negro life the  
white community, north or south knows practically nothing. Of the destruc-  
tive factors in Negro life the white community hears to the uttermost,  
hears through the press and the police court; of the constructive factors of  
Negro progress—the school, the saner Negro church, the Negro home—the  
white community is in ignorance. Until it does know this aspect of our  
Negro problem it may know more or less accurately many things about  
the Negro; but it can not know the Negro."

Continuing the discussion the author says: "The situation presents  
issues for which men upon either side have often been willing to die.  
But for strong men it is sometimes easier to die than to wait. The need  
of the present is not martyrdom, with all of its touching and tragic splen-  
dor, but just a little patience. Human nature everywhere is essentially,  
the same. No movement of our human life can long support its own mo-  
mentum, or conserve its own integrity, if it assume an irrational or un-  
righteous form. Political inequalities will not endure. With time, with rea-  
son, with patience, the moral forces of the south can accomplish something  
which all the enactments and threatening of the nation can delay but can  
not produce—an equitable public temper—with which imperfect laws are  
just, and without which Utopia itself would be but an institutional futility.  
God has left no corner of the world without certain of the resident forces  
of self-correction."

## WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS.

The Following points taken from Isaac Fisher's Christian  
Justice and the Negro in the Southern Workman  
make a program well worth keeping before us.

- 1.—Provide educational opportunity for Negro children  
equal to those given to the most favored race.
- 2.—Enfranchise all Negroes who qualify for the exer-  
cise of suffrage.
- 3.—Give justice to Negroes in the courts.
- 4.—Protect the Negro from burning at the stake, lynch-  
ings, and other tortures inflicted by mobs.
- 5.—Open all doors of industrial opportunity to Negro  
citizens.
- 6.—Give protection of law to Colored women.
- 7.—Abolish the iniquity and injustice of the "Jim Crow  
cars."
- 8.—Extend all welfare movements to whites and Negroes  
alike.
- 9.—Let the Government of the United States abandon  
every regulation which segregates the Colored em-  
ployees of its various departments from other employes  
on the ground of race.
- 10.—Remove every distinction of every kind whatsoever,  
on grounds of race, to be found in the laws of any of the  
several states of the Union.

It has been a source of much pleas-  
ure with which we have from time  
to time noted the clear and concise  
manner in which the grievances of  
the race had been set forth by our  
race journals, yet little space has  
been given to suggesting clear and  
definite means of bringing about a  
permanent adjustment of those griev-  
ances. The case has been well  
diagnosed; now the treatment neces-  
sary for a cure.

"Variety is the spice of life." Vary  
your program a little this week and  
go to church Sunday morning. Your  
pastor will be glad to see you and  
your self-respect will be increased.  
It is not a good policy to continually  
neglect the institution which has  
been responsible for the honesty and  
uprightness which you expect to find  
in your fellow man.

Exercise is good for all things  
which are expected to grow. Money  
is no exception to the rule. A re-  
serve bank account is necessary. But  
all of your dollars which the ordi-  
nary emergency will not call for  
ought to be at work. Invest them  
in a sound enterprise and beside  
having it to grow, you will be given  
other one reason for helping  
some enterprise to succeed.

It would be well worth while for  
more of us to realize that, to differ  
with our fellows on a political is-  
sue or a business question does not  
make him or us a person to be dis-  
liked or maligned. Difference of opin-  
ion should never be allowed to  
spoil a friendship.

We understand that United States  
is again to be visited by influenza.  
It is worth while for all of us to re-  
member that regular eating, ven-  
tilated sleeping rooms and, as far  
as possible, the prevention of colds  
will save many dollars in under-  
takers bills.

It does not show much common  
sense when a man with wood or  
coal stored in his home waits till  
the first cold snap to start to lay  
in his winter's supply. Cold weather  
is as sure to come in Texas as rivers  
are to run.

In a world where "money is power"  
it is a poor sort of man who  
does not try to store some "power"  
for the emergency which is sure to  
come.

A self respecting needy man will  
appreciate a good job more than a  
dollar.

THE MIRROR OF  
PUBLIC OPINIONMOB LAW COMING HOME TO  
ROOST.

The tentacles of the hydra-headed  
monster of mob law have shown  
themselves in the last week in two  
new and vitally dangerous directions.  
Every American, black as well as  
white, who loves the fair name of  
his country, must stand shocked  
and ashamed at the news that comes  
from Japan as well as Georgia. Dis-  
patches from the Orient declare that  
the Japanese papers are lashing the  
Japanese into an anti-American fury  
on the score of the inhuman treat-  
ment accord black Americans by their  
white fellow citizens. They are mak-  
ing the most of the Washington and  
Chicago race riots, telling the people  
of Japan. "That these bloody street  
battles of hundreds of thousands of  
whites against the blacks picture  
plainly the status of the American  
people and the ferocity of their prej-  
udice against Colored peoples." Sure-  
ly no more ominous shadow has fall-  
en on the American's pathway than  
this ugly menace of the hostility of  
the yellow races. Should this anti-  
American propaganda take deep root  
and gain momentum among the hun-  
dreds of millions of the yellow races  
in the Orient the dire possibilities  
of its consequences in a world race  
war would be too dreadful to con-  
template. Yet this is the next worst  
tragedy which this agitation made  
possible by the increasing mob law  
of America, portends. It is the logi-  
cal conclusion of the campaigns of  
the professional race haters against  
the black and yellow peoples car-  
ried on in Congress and throughout  
the nation, but especially in the South  
and far West. This floodgate of in-  
creasing trouble the present Adminis-  
tration at Washington has opened  
by giving ear, tacit approval and  
political preference to the dema-  
gogues, and half baked Socialists of  
the nation. It has released the forces  
of discontent and discord which are  
sowing the wind, but unless brought  
up short by the next Administration  
may reap the whirlwind. When they  
provoke the proud children of the  
Land of the Rising Sun they put on  
this nation's hand problems which  
may rock it for generations for so-  
lution. In allowing mob law to go  
on unchecked by the strong right  
arm of the nation, in failing to de-  
clare that the preachers and prac-  
titioners of race persecution are trait-  
ors and enemies to the Republic  
Congress is allowing the small boy  
to enter the powder magazine with  
matches.

But, serious as is this foreign  
phase of American race prejudice,  
and mob law, their direct effect upon  
the nation from within is now begin-  
ning to be seen. We have long said  
that it was but a step from the lyn-  
ching of a black man to the lynching  
of a white man and general anarchy.  
Among the manifold in-  
stances of mob law none has more  
clearly pointed this out than the  
whipping of two white women in  
Georgia last week. The New York  
Evening Mail sums up the situation  
when in its Friday issue it said:

## "Whipping Women"

The extent to which the bacillus  
of mob rule will spread once it has  
found secure lodgement in the spiri-  
tual system of a community is in-  
dicated by the whipping of women in  
Macon, Ga. Mobs in Georgia as in  
other Southern States, have so long  
been in the habit of maltreating, if  
not killing, human beings by the most  
revolting torture that the color line  
has become faint in such lawless en-  
terprises. This time it is not Col-  
ored persons who are the victims of  
mob violence, but white persons—and  
white women.

These women were whipped be-  
cause textile workers on strike re-  
sented their continuance at their  
jobs.  
"The subjection of women to per-  
sonal violence is a demonstration of  
barbarism that rouses the indigna-  
tion of every red-blooded man. But  
the whipping of women—even white  
women—causes to shock individuals  
who have grown accustomed to the  
whipping, torturing and burning of  
men."

These are the chickens of mob law  
against the black man coming home  
to the American people to roost. The  
loosening of the bonds of civilization  
in the Boston police strike, in the  
Macon textile strike whipping, in  
the Washington and Chicago race  
riots has come down as the direct  
descendant of Southern mob law  
and race discrimination, which  
made possible the present Adminis-  
tration. Congress must stop mob law  
now if it would preserve the Repub-  
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—The New York News.

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—The New York News.

## WHOLE WORLD IS MUTINOUS.

Is the Human Race Going on the  
Rocks?

One-half of the world is ablaze, the  
other half smoldering. The half cap-  
able of saving the property already  
on fire is just now overoccupied  
checking the spread of the conflagra-  
tion to its own home buildings.  
A "sauve qui peut" spirit is at  
present the dominant incentive to  
most human action.

For humanity is only just emerg-  
ing, somewhat fearfully, somewhat  
recklessly, from the shadow of a  
great crime. The dawn of peace is  
observed in the cloud rack that fol-  
lows the wake of the war tempest.

For the time being the tendency  
of social forces is toward disint-  
gration and disintegration. Almost every  
newspaper dispatch, foreign and  
domestic, affords evidence of this  
dangerous trend. England, France,  
Germany Redivivus, the three balance  
wheels of Europe, are running out  
of true.

Our people at home are fretting  
under new laws and new obligations;  
restless and irritated, they are turn-  
ing away from the wisdom of the  
ages. These psychological causes are  
manifest in violent disturbances. The

whole world is mutinous.

Los Angeles has just been stirred  
to horror and indignation by a cow-  
ardly and cruel outrage. Everyone  
abominates the crime itself. Yet it  
is but an extreme result of the gen-  
eral revolt against the restraint of  
obligation to others. You can not  
weaken the law of obligation in small  
things and expect to enforce it in  
great ones.

Chicago is counting its dead and  
injured and figuring the damage bill  
after a week of riot that apparently  
started from nothing and ended in  
nothing. Yet it had a lesson for  
school children—and statesmen. It  
demonstrated plainly the demoraliz-  
ing example of the rage for pen-  
sation among the "hicker-ups" on  
those who are ignorant and prone to  
lawlessness.

The selfish individual drives his  
highpower motor at break-neck  
speed along the public highway. The  
radical labor unionist calls a strike  
to bring himself into spectacular  
prominence. The sordid profiteer  
bleeds the consumer for the sheer  
ecstasy of displaying his utter con-  
tempt for public opinion. The use-  
less fat commissioner in California  
sits tight in his easy chair and laughs  
at the effort of the overburdened  
taxpayer to dislodge him. The anar-  
chist lies low in his cellar and would  
unseat the mighty with a bomb.

The same perilous spirit in a vary-  
ing degree animates all these de-  
fenders of society. Nothing is more  
destructive to the State than the "public  
be-damned" spirit. All those who de-  
light in shocking their neighbors,  
who glory in their improprieties, play  
into the hands of the lawless. The  
wild girl who immediately exposes  
what she considers her natural  
 charms on a public water front, the  
wild man who secretly cherishes a  
hatred for his supposed wrongs  
against all happy people are both  
figures on the same crazy patch-  
work. From bareness to bomb-throw-  
ing there are many degrees of lat-  
titude, but the gulf stream flows from  
the equator to the Arctic.

In such sporadic outbreaks as the  
Winnipeg revolt, the Chicago riots,  
the promiscuous bomb-throwing at  
leading citizens in the United States,  
the Saturnalia of the dregs of the  
human race in unpoliced Liverpool,  
the general strike situation that  
threatens to paralyze England we  
see the economic peril that springs  
from this general world spirit of  
unrest, dissatisfaction, and dislike  
for all former restraints. As the  
cost of living goes up the price of  
life goes down. The same spirit  
permeates not only popular tastes,  
but even popular decencies and mor-  
als.

Los Angeles stands higher among  
the cities of the world. Our citi-  
zenship has been built up of the  
best materials. Yet in our own  
city the other day twenty-eight di-  
vorce suits were filed, as against  
twenty-five marriage licenses issued.  
Such figures hardly need comment;  
they speak for themselves. But when  
the lust for divorce has exceeded the  
love of marriage, even in so highly  
respectable a community as Los An-  
geles—and when such a breakdown  
of man's holiest institution can be  
passed over without a ripple of com-  
ment—must we not admit that the  
"public-be-damned" spirit, that  
near-piece days is jeopardizing some-  
thing even more vital than the lib-  
erty of the American people—the sanc-  
tity of the American home!

About this let us make no mis-  
take. We can perpetuate the jazz  
race for disordered to all recog-  
nized standards that have arrived at  
a protest against the restrictions of  
war at the risk of the whole future  
of the human race, supposing it pos-  
sible for a short period of anger to  
become chronic. The most explosive  
plan, however, that ever lived has  
not given way to a fit of active rage  
for more than ten minutes at a  
stretch. The same law applies to Na-  
tional displays of temper.

Jazz is not music. It is the rebel-  
lion against the orderly laws of har-  
mony. The shimmy is not a dance.  
It is the attempt of vulgar minds to  
sensitize an innocent pleasure. Divor-  
ce is not natural nor pleasant for  
normal minds to contemplate. Under  
the surface 90 per cent of the people  
are still normal.

But the horrors of the vilest war  
ever inflicted on suffering humanity  
have tried the world's soul to the  
limit of endurance. The reaction has  
been violent. Human nature is pass-  
ing through a spiritual earthquake.  
Hence riots and extravagances and  
immorality and jazz music and shim-  
my dances are a seething wash of  
unrest. But the spasm will not turn  
into convulsions. The whole human  
race will not consent to its own ex-  
termination.

Is humanity going in the rocks?  
It seems to be the margin of safety  
at times appears to be cut down to  
a recklessly fine line. The ship is  
passing through stormy seas, steer-  
ing closer than caution warrants to  
the reefs. And malcontents in the  
fo'c'sle are trying to unsteady the  
hand of the pilot.

But humanity will weather the  
present storm as it has so safely  
through similar perils in the historic  
past. The human race will never  
destroy itself. It could not if it  
shaped. There is a higher destiny  
for man. The laws of God will per-  
mit the fury of the moment to pass  
beyond the limit of self-preservation.  
Humanity will save itself from des-  
truction and chaos.

—Los Angeles Times.

Mobs are making some shocking  
mistakes these days. The Knoxville  
case wherein the mob missed the  
case was after and released sev-  
eral convicted murderers and drank  
up a lot of confiscated booze was  
rotten. The Pueblo mob that got  
the wrong pair of Mexicans Saturday  
night and hung them did about all  
it could to put its particular sec-  
tion of America into the class that  
interventionists say belongs exclu-  
sively to Mexico.

Mob action is a form of mass in-